

Winter Outfit
and Children's
of the season.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIV.

ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 1892

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLAINE HAS SPOKEN.

A Large Crowd Calls on Him at Ophir Farm

AND HE RESPONDS TO THE CALL,

Talks About the Tariff Being a Blessing to All,

AND USES THE WORKOUT ARGUMENT

That It Brings Prosperity to the Country.
Bids for the Irish Vote, etc.
Depew Also Speaks.

White Plains, N. J., October 14.—James G. Blaine has spoken.

A big crowd from the villages of Westchester county went to Ophir Farm tonight and heard the man from Maine. Politicians had tried to obtain the same result but failed. The ex-secretary, however, yielded to the popular enthusiasm and spoke.

The demonstration was spontaneous and arranged on short notice. The idea was started this morning and by night full news that such an affair would take place had spread over the southern part of the country, and the republicans gathered in all their strength and went to Mr. Blaine's home. Delegates were present from Port Chester, Rye, White Plains, Mamaroneck, Ryenect and other towns along the sound.

Upon arriving at Ophir Farm the bands which accompanied the party played several selections and Mr. Blaine appeared upon the veranda. He was followed by the distinguished party which had gathered to meet the ex-secretary.

After a few words of introduction, Mr. Blaine introduced Mr. Blaine and as the popular son of Maine stepped forward he was greeted with round after round of applause. When sufficient silence could be restored to permit him to be heard, Mr. Blaine spoke as follows:

Blaine's Speech.

Friends of New York—I should be pleased, indeed, if I could not make a reference to you, that you have come several miles to this beautiful home of Mr. Blaine, on this pleasant October evening. At the same time I am sorry to say that we have come here for reasons which are well known to my friends and which have no connection whatever with politics. Generally speaking, in America, our politicians are challenged on account of the condition of the business of the country, and I submit that the republicans have triumphed in this test.

(Applause.) I doubt if since the government of the United States has been in existence at any time, we can see what we call good times, so general, taking in so many interests and so many people, but more especially in the domain of trade. I might appeal to New York if the city has ever passed a season more favorable for business than that for the past two years, in which the general effect on capital and labor has been more prosperous. (Applause.) The opponents of republicanism have always said that New York as a commercial city and not a manufacturing one, and yet the product of the manufacturers of New York is greater than that of anything that would cripple the metropolis seriously and to a very great extent. We have got to New York, getting their from pursuits protected by the tariff from any other source. I know that New York is the center of commerce, the greatest center of commerce, and all men engaged in commercial affairs in and about New York are smaller in numbers than the men engaged in agriculture in New England. (Applause.) The opponents of republicanism have always said that New York is a manufacturing city and not a commercial city, and yet the product of the manufacturers of New York is greater than that of anything that would cripple the metropolis seriously and to a very great extent. We have got to New York, getting their from pursuits protected by the tariff from any other source. I know that New York is the center of commerce, the greatest center of commerce, and all men engaged in commercial affairs in and about New York are smaller in numbers than the men engaged in agriculture in New England. (Applause.) The opponents of republicanism have always said that New York is a manufacturing city and not a commercial city, and yet the product of the manufacturers of New York is greater than that of anything that would cripple the metropolis seriously and to a very great extent. We have got to New York, getting their from pursuits protected by the tariff from any other source. I know that New York is the center of commerce, the greatest center of commerce, and all men engaged in commercial affairs in and about New York are smaller in numbers than the men engaged in agriculture in New England. (Applause.)

The public is cautioned, however, touching certain items that more thorough inquiries employed at the present census will cause the increase to appear greater than it really is. Especially is this the case in regard to wages, which have increased 57.05 per cent, while the number of hands employed has increased 26.85 per cent. In both instances the number of amount paid to officers and clerks are excluded. When compared with all hands employed, not including officers and clerks, it will be seen that the annual earnings in 1890 were \$301.63 as against \$243.65 in 1880, an increase of \$58. a year, or 23.80 per cent. There has undoubtedly been a positive increase in these earnings during the decade. The increase in wages may not have been so great as indicated by this comparison, as the excess of increase in the number of operatives between 1880 and 1890 was in a large measure in the class earning the highest rate of wages, namely men, while the number of children employed has happily decreased.

In the Southern States.

In the southern states the number of establishments incorporated in 1890, 283, in 1880, 161. The capital invested in 1890, \$53,273,03; in 1880, \$17,375,807. Number of hands employed in 1890, 37,168; in 1880, 16,741. Wages paid in 1890, \$7,817,000; in 1880, \$2,750,982. Cost of materials in 1890, \$27,703,357; in 1880, \$19,999,145. Value of products in 1890, \$41,513,711; in 1880, \$16,356,508. Number of spindles in 1890, 1,554,000; in 1880, 542,048. Looms in 1890, 36,266; in 1880, 11,898. Bales of cotton used in 1890, 523,818; in 1880, 182,349.

Georgia stands first in the statistics, having in 1890 fifty-three establishments, in 1880, forty. Capital in 1890, \$17,664,075; in 1880, \$6,348,657. Employees in 1890, 10,530; in 1880, 3,649. Bales of cotton used in 1890, 45,884; in 1880, 71,388. South Carolina stands second, with twenty-four establishments in 1890, amounting to fifteen in 1880, and \$11,141,833 capital in 1890 against \$2,555,800 in 1880. Bales of cotton used in 1890, 33,642; against 33,624.

North Carolina stands third in capital, the number of bales used and value of products being but a little behind South Carolina, but she reports ninety-one establishments in 1890 employing 8,742 hands against forty-nine establishments and 3,343 hands in 1880.

AHEAD OF ALL

Is Georgia in Cotton Manufacturing Industries.

THAT IS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Interesting Statistics Sent Out By the Census Bureau.

AND A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Showing the Growth of the Cotton Industry from 1880 to 1890—Wonderful Increase During the Decade.

Washington, D. C., October 14.—(Special)—The president's managers here have just received some very depressing news from a prominent German republican politician who, some weeks ago, was sent out to Illinois and Wisconsin, and later to New York to get at the real facts regarding the German vote in these states and to do what he could to bring the Germans back into the republican party. This emissary has written here acknowledging that his mission is a failure and that the republicans have got to face the fact that the German vote is lost to them in the three states named. The situation in Wisconsin, he says, is bad. In Illinois it is worse, and in New York it is worst of all.

It has been published that the leading Lutheran paper of Wisconsin, The Germania, has come out in favor of the republicans. This, he says, is not quite correct.

The paper is not supporting either party, but speaks pleasantly of Spooner and says that it is satisfied that the republicans are honestly repentant of their former course with relation to the school question. It does not advise the German Lutherans to support the republican ticket, but publicly disavows any intention to give such advice. On the other hand, it has published several letters from members of the Lutheran school committee, in which the republicans are severely criticized. The same paper supports the democratic ticket in Illinois.

The informant quoted says that some of the Germans in Wisconsin will go back to the republicans, but that it is difficult to estimate how many will do so, and the state is in doubt. In Illinois, he says, it looks as if the bulk of the Germans would vote with the democrats, and in New York the democrats have practically restored to permit him to be heard, Mr. Blaine spoke as follows:

The Republicans Need Votes.

The republican managers here have evidently received word that the condition of things is such in Indiana and New York that not a vote must be lost. In consequence all department employees from those states who are republicans have been informed that they will be expected to go home at once and register so that they can vote in November. There will be a large exodus to the states named tomorrow.

Most of the clerks are said to be kicking vigorously against this order, as it is understood they will have to bear most of the expense themselves. Whether the time they lose will be charged up to them remains to be seen. The order covers the employees of the bureau of engraving and printing, and the government printing office.

IT'S BOODLE THEY'RE AFTER.

The Republicans of Alabama Are Bleeding Chris for All He's Worth.

Birminghams, Ala., October 14.—(Special)—The popular senatorial aspirant encountered today by rumor that the democrats were preparing to mob Mrs. McGee and run him out of town.

As it has no foundation except in the desire of the populists to manufacture trouble abroad, the democrats laugh at it, and McGee pursues the even tenor of his way.

The reported reconciliation of the factions of the republican party has been run to earth. It has no foundation beyond the fact that the Stevens executive committee to meet Monday to consider whether, if Mosely resigns, Stevens will follow suit. In the meanwhile the republicans continue to announce that they are up to stay. The conglomerate leaders are merely bleeding the national republican committee for all it's worth. Chris leaves to-morrow.

THEY WAIVED EXAMINATION.

The Bullock County Officers Were Ready But the Prosecution Was Not.

Montgomery, Ala., October 14.—(Special)—Judge Frazer and Clerk Pickett, of Bullock, charged by the Kolobites with violating a federal statute relating to the appointment of managers of election, appeared today before United States Commissioner Bell, in this city. The defendants are accompanied to the city by fifty or more friends and neighbors and the courtroom was crowded.

The charge against Frazer and Pickett is violation of the United States law, because they did not appoint any third party inspectors at two voting places.

They are appointed in each box in question two democratic and one negro republican. The law requires three inspectors, two of whom shall be of opposing politics. A great crowd of people came in with the two arrested officials, the train being packed with their friends. When the courtroom opened it was speedily filled, this city furnishing a large number of those in attendance in addition to the great crowd from the country.

The commissioners stated that the democrats of the mass of them in their ranks this year. It is one of the chief political parties that the question which interests England so supremely, which is canvassed almost in London, is it not? It is the English who have the right to sit in the British Parliament. If the Irish vote were solidly for protection, they could defy the machinations of the democratic party, and the influence of their influence on the side of a home market of America against the tide of England. I have heard of the western states, and I see it is different there. Take Ohio, take Michigan, take Indiana, take Illinois, and the products of their factories are greater than those of any of these four great agricultural states. So that I think when it happens to democratic voters that they will be compelled to give up the tariff, they will encounter a sentiment of something that would cripple the metropolis seriously and to a very great extent.

It is a fact that the Irish vote is strong in the western states.

I see it is stated that the democrats boast of the number of their supporters in the west.

I do not say that the gentlement have not a right to say that they have more supporters than such you will do, as wisely, to demand the price.

The tariff, so democratic as it is, is not the best for the country, and the people, where shall not get their rights, shall venture to stand up for them.

But the democrats of the west are not the only ones that the people have not got their rights.

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THE SUPREME COURT

Decisions Rendered Saturday, October 8, 1892.

REPORTED FOR THE CONSTITUTION

By Peoples and Stevens, Reporters for the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Huff v. the State. Criminal law. Charge of court. Evidence. Practice. Before Judge Miller. Huff superior court.

The court was of opinion that special defense, such as it is, is doubtful, untrue for the purpose of discrediting the witness, and the trial judge to charge the jury in substance that the defense, if it is decisive of the case and if the court thinks it is, need not investigate further.

In this case, the instruction complained of was as follows:

"Let me suggest as a preliminary matter for the consideration of the defendant's defense, that if you do not believe by the proof you need not investigate the question of assault with intent to murder, or of the crime of larceny."

The defendant contends as to whether he has committed the assault upon the street car, and if whatever his guilt may be, that he is not compelled to believe he is guilty.

The court said, "I think the evidence will state that the guilty party is the one who committed the offense."

The court then said, "If it is true that the guilty party is the one who committed the offense, they need not investigate further."

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Judge reversed.

Judge affirmed.

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ATLANTA, GA., October 15, 1892.

What Does Massachusetts Say?

The south is determined that the north-
ern settlers within her borders shall be
protected in their rights, and when their
wrongs cannot be redressed they shall be
avenged.

In Monroe county, Alabama, a few
nights ago, several negroes murdered
Richard Johnson and his beautiful and
accomplished daughter. They outraged the
girl, and then burned the bodies of the
two in their residence which was given to the
torch.

The Johnsons were from Massachusetts.
They were good people, but had the New
England trust and confidence in the
blacks, without regard to certain condi-
tions and circumstances that would have
put persons of better judgment on their
guard. So they fell victim to the pas-
sions of the brutes around them.

Their southern neighbors acted prompt-
ly. They caught the criminals, surprised
them into a confession, and then lynched
them, with the approval of all the respect-
able colored people in the neighborhood.

It strikes us that the aver-
age citizen in Massachusetts will
feel more kindly towards the
Alabamians when he reads this story.
There was nothing sectional in this affair.

One touch of nature makes all the
world kin, and those sturdy Alabama
farmers when they violated the law, the
other day, showed how deeply they felt
the murderous outrage upon their New
England neighbors, and how readily they
were in their crude but effective way to
make their wrongs their own.

Some of our northern contemporaries
try to suppress their natural feeling and
use to remark that this lynching was
wanton and deplorable. So it was. We
are willing to deplore it. We have been
exploring such things for some time, and
we expect to deplore them in future. But
it is gratifying to know that justice goes
to her work, irregularly it may be, but
got there just the same: Northern
states and others in Monroe county, Al-
abama, will feel secure for a long time to
come.

We do not endorse despots and
wful remedies, but how wonderfully
will they fit some cases!

The World's Fair Orator.
Under the circumstances Congressman
Breckinridge has very properly declined
to deliver the world's fair dedicatory ad-
dress.

Mr. Breckinridge believed that it was
unconstitutional for congress to appropriate
money in aid of the Chicago exposition,
and therefore cast his vote against the
bill. He never for a moment supposed
that his appointment as a dedicatory orator
was intended to influence his vote, and
conscientiously stood by his convictions.

To the surprise of everybody he was at
once assailed by the press and the politi-
cians of Chicago, and misrepresented and
banned in the vilest fashion.

Seeing that there was a determined ef-
fort to make him obnoxious Mr. Breckin-
ridge withdrew his acceptance of the in-
vitation to deliver the address. He was
requested to withhold his withdrawal for
a time at least, and courteously consented
to do so. A few days ago, however, he
made his declination final, and in the
language of The Chicago News-Record
the injury falls not upon him, but upon
Chicago. This fair-minded newspaper
says:

It is to be hoped that those local newspa-
pers that have caused Mr. W. C. P. Breck-
bridge, of Kentucky, to decline positively to
deliver the oration at the world's fair dedica-
tory address are satisfied now. A more disgraceful
display of narrow resentment and bad
temper it would be difficult to find than
this. This fair-minded newspaper

continues:

The Times expresses the following:
It is not Chicago that has put an affront
upon Mr. Breckinridge. The responsibility
rests upon him rest as the door
of a partisan and malignant press. It is
a bribe for the vote of Congressmen
Breckinridge. Having discovered that this
was so, it was well that Mr. Breckinridge has
declined to fill the part on the programme as
assigned to him.

The whole business is unfortunate for
Chicago, and will prejudice many people
against the exposition. Mr. Breckin-
ridge maintains the reticence of a high-
minded gentleman, and has made no com-
plaint or protest. That he has been very
nobly treated will be the general ver-
dict of all right-thinking people.

He Should Come Home.

Colonel Nicholas Smith, the son-in-law
of Horace Greeley, and said to be the
handsomest man in America, is in danger
of losing his consulship at Three Rivers,
Canada.

In a recent report to the department
state, Colonel Smith describes Three
Rivers as the filthiest place in the world.
Inhabitant, according to our consul,
almost on a level with the beasts of
the field. They are packed together in
houses, and they regard neither
morality nor sanitation. In fact, it would
be easier to paint a darker, drearier
picture than the description the colonel
gives of this little Canadian town.

Now, these Canadians do not propose
to hold up to the world's scorn by any
means, and they regard neither
morality nor sanitation. In fact, it would
be easier to paint a darker, drearier
picture than the description the colonel
gives of this little Canadian town.

Some of the third party voters are sur-
prised to find that there is no feeling of
unfriendliness towards them on the part

of democrats. The democrats so far from
feeling unfriendly, desire to save them from
their leaders. Saving them we will save
the whole state.

There are large whisperings going on in
the neighborhood of Ophir farm. Editor
Halstead is bellowing in the woods and
where is deep trouble in the land for the
republicans. Run up the old flag, and let
by its brave fastenings removed.

Boss Buck seems to be terribly mixed
up with the third party movement. Are
the republicans about to lose their veteran
pioneer?

If Tom Watson were to fight as hard
for the interest of his people as he is fighting
those against him he would deserve
to be called a great man.

Over a large scope of country in middle
Georgia third party voters were as scarce
as red foxes.

Han's "smollyester" deserves a place in
Murray's "New English Dictionary."

A word spoken and flailing lodgment in
some heart is not heard for five, ten or
twenty years, when the penitent comes for-
ward. Then, the missionary work in China
begins at the bottom, and is trying to work
up, whereas in Japan, the higher classes
have been reached first and the work goes
downward to the people. As a result, the
learned classes in China despise it, while
the same circle in Japan is embracing it.

There is a chance for some member of
the new legislature to win renown by pushing
through a measure to pension the widow
of the late President Jefferson
Davis. Georgia should lead the van by
setting aside \$500 a year for the first lady
of the confederacy, an example which
would soon be followed by other states.
Now that the vicissitudes of widowhood add
to the perplexities of her life, it should be
a matter of pride to southern legislatures
to set to it that the declining years of
Mrs. Davis are rendered as easy as possi-
ble.

Savannah will observe the four hundredth
anniversary of the discovery of America
by Columbus by a magnificent banquet at
the De Soto hotel. This banquet will be
one of the most complete affairs ever known
in that most hospitable city. The commit-
tee having charge of the matter is composed
of Peter Riley, John R. Dillon, John F.
Jordan, John T. Roman and P. J. O'Connor.
These gentlemen are known throughout
the south and the nation.

Editorial Comment.

"Columbus was a liar," said Albion W.
Tourgee in a lecture before 3,000 people as-
sembled in the Detroit Auditorium to celebrate
the discovery of America. Not was this the
most surprising sentence in a bitter investigative
lecture against the confederacy, but the act
of his life was of opinion, he said, and intended
to satisfy his greed of gain and fame.
Everything he said on was wrong
and he discovered America because he was
lost and could not do otherwise. His every
act was one of selfishness, and he stole the
credit of first landing from his fallen
companion who was on board. He kept his
log in order to deceive his crew. He was lavish
in promises he never expected to keep. His
prayers always concerned himself. His pa-
rents were thrifths and unknown to history
only through the evidence of indebtedness they
left. He was probably a Median pirate
at sea, but died and left a single cent in his
life up to the time he was fifty years old was
worthy of recording. Judge Tourgee went on
to say many other rough things about Colum-
bus, and his bad temper can only be accounted
for upon the hypothesis that he took the great
navigator for a rebel sympathizer. The judge
promised to issue notes shall deposit state bonds to
secure their circulation. Under this law
a uniform system of state banking could
be established in Georgia, which would in
no wise interfere with such national
banks as propose to continue in business
under the present law.

We desire to call attention to two or
three features of this correspondence which Mr. Garrard
briefly outlines in his letter to Mr. Hill.
In the first place, there is the plan which Mr. Garrard
has in view to establish the state bank which
is to be in the principal household of the country.
The second is the proposal to repeal the prohibitory
tax on constitutional grounds, leaving the chartering of banks and all the details
where they properly belong—with the
state.

The third is the plan which Mr. Garrard
has in view to establish the state bank which
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The second is the proposal to repeal the prohibitory
tax on constitutional grounds, leaving the chartering of banks and all the details
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The sympathy of every household in the
land goes out to the president in the great
anxiety that is now trailing its shadow
over his home. Even presidents are not
exempt from those vicissitudes that are in-
herent to the lot of common mortals, and
suffering is now asserting itself in the
principal household of the country with that
same dread of uncertainty and that bitter
anguish of heart-breaking sorrow that en-
ters the door of the humblest cottage and
rocks the great hall of the Forest City.

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PREACHER,

Very Much Like the
Parrot.

THE POLICE COURT.

In Trial, in Which a
Congregation.

oles of John the Bap-
try amusing trial before
and the character of
such as not only
assembled to
cause a delicate smile
learned features of the

preacher—defendant
after the old patriarch,
and the charge upon
gentleman was arraigned
was that of disre-
spect of the evidence that
means a "proper" minis-
tered to abuse the sanc-
very profane and ugly.

been guilty of lifting a
spur with which he had
to his congregation,
very shadow that was
wharfed. He was not a
marched, proclaim the
merely using his cloth
to serve the oil.

was not in appear-
ancy and four years of
to that type of African
called "ginger cake".

itness against him was
Rev. Isaac Belton and
a pastor of long discourse
congregation, whose color
the raven that flew out

had read the scriptures
but the first page of
and other leaves were
from a question that
the trial.

difficulty was in a col-
that drew into a small
ers of the several flocks
throughout the dis-

that the former was not
"mized" preacher, and one
referred to him as a kind
indignation of the young
around by a suit of
and doubling up his
he started for the
that promised a speedy
as he his hand was seeking
to take the oath of
oaths that were not
fathers and the delegates
in holy terror.

across the part of it
in the recorders con-
was intensely refresh-

HILL'S Testimony.

you to say about this
the judge as he eyed the
who was known as Brother
looked and deal about it judges."

He was thus ad-
thenering himself up and
that was calculated to
the court.

He said, "I am
about it. In honor, and you Miss
in pussen and tick
what occurred—cept
the old preacher
above his do braws
a summit without any
ation.

"you know," interrupted
needed to edify the court
scription of the church.
he was sent as a duly
to the convention,
who was not a de-
dicts that. One day
was acting contrary to
ouled out like a pores
urst talk I ever heard.
he said, it was awful."
pious gruit and a
seemed to repel the

adies here, must I say
Calhoun, not caring to
lips by such a com-

I knew you wouldn't
things. They'd burn
ok and be off to
and seemed to gather
when the judge inquired
you know?"

a few udder things I'd
in but I'll just leave
the night here," and Brother
at.

in's Story.

our version of the transac-
turning to the defense
quietly under the flow of
eeded with such asto-
the mouth of his accu-

cease yer honor," said
the hand in a perpendic-
hope it will be pleasing

the judge reverently,
made a plain statement of
erpose to do" said
upon a distorted English
rite his tale of woe"
to dat convention and
know how ter preach
dar accordingly. I was
regarding the matter
Hill said I was
for him whenever he
comes here and tells
He knows I kin I
the ministry and ordained
a question which Brud-
me of the questions?"

ther Hill asked me what
of d' Bible all a writ
I didn't know and he
judge in surprise, "we
don't know what the
is?" and a look or
the scriptures spread
A Song of Rest" is destined to rank among
the sweetest productions of the day.

THE POLITICIANS.

"HAZEL KIRKE."

An Atlanta Favorite in Miss Ellisor's Com-
pany.

Strong of Prominent Democrats at the
Rooms Yesterday.

Gossip Going Around the Hall.

Hon. L. F. Garrard Tells About Watson In
the House of Representatives.—
W. H. Fleming Here.

Now, for the homestretch.
Organized democracy is in harness again
on Georgia turf and is in the race for dear
life.

With two animals, the third party bobtail
and the republican mule to beat, the
democratic critic realizes the situation and
is at full tilt.

Business at democratic state headquar-
ters rocked on serenely all yesterday. Chair-
man Atkinson was not in place, having
been called away to field work, but Chief
Clerk Conyers and Vice Chairman Northern
and the rest of them, down to little Leslie,
the office boy, were there, and duty
and the work was anything but dull.

Virtually dropping in all day panted to talk
with the situation with each other, and the
entire district received chief attention. Ev-
ery inquiring democrat that enters the com-
mittee rooms always asks first about the
outlook in the tenth.

"Speaking of the tenth," said Hon. Louis
F. Garrard, of Columbus, yesterday, "reminds
me of the inconsistencies of Watson's case.
When he was in the house of
representatives he did things which don't
all tally with what he is doing and say-
ing now."

"For instance, the journal of the house
shows that he voted to urge Georgia's
presentatives in the national congress to
drive for the repeal of the 10 per cent
on state banks. The resolution was
agreed to by Mr. Watson, who was pres-
ident, for instance, from the journal shows a
solid vote.

Watson Against High License.

"Again, Watson is cutting at Major
Black for voting a wet ticket, and is work-
ing to secure that prohibited vote of his
district, where he received a solid
majority in 1882 (December), as he
opposed a bill the purpose of which
was to increase the liquor license from \$25
to \$100, the tax to be given to the common
schools."

These things will doubtless be used to
Watson right before the people of the
tenth before the campaign wakes much
water.

Hon. N. J. Hammond is now in the east
campaigning for democracy.

Mr. Hammond is doing some good work
under the direction of the democratic na-
tional campaign committee and will be mak-
ing speeches in New Jersey and Connecticut
this week.

He is a forceful speaker, an able reasoner
and a convincing orator in every way. His
friends in Georgia will be anxious to have
of the vast amount of good he is doing
in England for the true blue democracy.

By the way, it seems that there is quite a
demand for Georgia orators at national
meetings, and none but good reports
come from them in their ample field of
work.

Colonel William H. Fleming.

Colonel William H. Fleming, the demo-
cratic Trojan of the tenth district, came
to Atlanta yesterday from Augusta and
will remain until today.

He has nothing to say about the outlook in
the district of war that is war, and says
there will be a democratic campaign con-
ducted there between now and November.

He is like of whom we hear before
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MEETINGS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta Suburban Land Company was held at the company's office, 27 S. Pryor street, Kiser Building, on Tuesday, October 26th, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m.

AARON HAAS, President.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Alderman.
The friends of Phil H. Harrington announce him as a candidate for alderman, subject to nomination by such method as may be suggested by the executive committee.

September 28.—FOOTH WARD.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for alderman at large for the city of Atlanta, subject to nomination by a primary election or such other method as the city executive committee may direct, and solicit the support of my fellow citizens.

JOHN STEPHENS,

sept-23-td Jackson Street.

For Coroner.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for coroner for Fulton county, subject to the action of the democratic party.

A. N. COX.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of coroner of Fulton county, subject to the democratic nomination, if one is held. I am a confederate soldier and lost my right leg twice, besides being wounded three times.

JOHN M. PADEN.

John W. Dickey,
Stock and Bond Broker,
AUGUSTA, GA.

Correspondence Invited.

Total...

\$49,165

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, October 14.—The following are the latest receipts of cotton at all Southern ports since September 1, 1892:

New Orleans...

Galveston...

Savannah...

Charleston...

Norfolk...

New York...

Boston...

Philadelphia...

West Point...

Brockville...

Valencia...

Total...

\$49,165

The following are bid and asked quotations

STATE AND CITY ROWNS.

New Ga. \$36 27 100 Atlanta \$16 100/4

Ga. \$36 25 100 Atlanta \$16 113/4

New Ga. \$36 35 100 Atlanta \$16 100

N.Y. \$16 1/2 111 Atlanta \$16 1/2

N.Y. \$16 1/2 122 Atlanta \$16 1/2

N.Y. \$16 1/2 124 Atlanta \$16 1/2

N.Y. \$16 1/2 125 Atlanta \$16 1/2

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STILL GROWING.

The List of Contributions to the Inman Orphanage.

MANY DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mrs. W. A. Moore Will Act As Temporary Chairman of the Board of Directors During the Absence of Mrs. Tuller.

Never before in the history of Atlanta has an institution of any kind taken such rapid strides as that which has characterized the steady career of the Inman Orphanage.

It is scarcely a month old and yet it has conquered its way into a warm spot in Atlanta's heart, and half a dozen of every denomination now speak of it with the familiarity of old acquaintance.

Days have sped by and each sun has completed, as it seems, the record of a whole week in the magnitude of the work that has been accomplished, and today it appears to flourish in the settled maturity of years.

The marvel of its growth and expansion is explained by two simple causes—the nature of the charity itself and the earnest, devoted and co-operative work of the Christian ladies who have given it their hands and their hearts.

Nothing ever fails with which good women are actively connected with the future of the orphanage was happily assured when its management was committed entirely to their care.

Twelve Little Orphans.

There are now twelve little orphans comfortably housed under the roof of the home.

It was a beautiful sight the other day when they gathered in the dining room, six rosy little faces gathered about each of the two tables to partake in an oyster dinner that was given them by Mr. Day.

The generosity of the act was fully recognized by the thoughts it kindled in their happy hearts, as their eyes met they peered into the bowls and fishers for the large round oysters with their little spoons was a picture that would have delighted an artist.

List of Contributions.

The following contributions have been made to the orphanage since the publication of the last list a day or two ago:

John H. Moore \$ 50.00

W. A. Russell 25.00

G. V. Gross 25.00

John M. Green 25.00

Charles J. Martin 15.00

J. W. Rankin, Jr. 10.00

Clarke Hardware Company 10.00

W. W. White 10.00

W. P. Peet 10.00

H. M. Atkinson 10.00

William S. Thomson 5.00

Charles E. P. McMurtry 5.00

Henry Cuskin 5.00

J. Daniel 5.00

Charles W. Crankshaw 5.00

H. C. McMillan 5.00

E. P. Black 5.00

R. L. Culverson 5.00

M. Frazer 5.00

Clarence Knowles 5.00

Elsieann & Well 2.00

A. A. Clark 1.00

Cash 1.00

Dorsey, Brewster & Howell 10.00

Curtis Smith 5.00

A. Rosenthal 1.00

Lumpkin & Stewart 1.00

Simon & Frohlin 2.00

Dr. Smith 5.00

P. G. Williams 5.00

R. B. Polson 10.00

G. W. Adair 10.00

S. C. Gilligan 5.00

Regester 5.00

Brown and King Supply Company 10.00

Dr. Orenshaw 10.00

R. C. Palmer 5.00

E. P. Black 2.00

J. C. & J. Daniel 2.00

\$144.50

OTHER DONATIONS. The ladies beg to acknowledge the following donations:

A pair of blankets, a comfort and a lot of clothing by Mrs. John Barry; two comforts and a lot of sheeting, by Mrs. Laura White; a lot of clothing, by Mrs. Horne; for one day in each week for a year, by the Emory Market Company; a cutting knife and fork, by Beck & Gregg Hardware Company; a large Bible, by S. P. Richards & Son; a \$5.00 lot of goods, by L. A. Meuler; a box of oranges, by Produce Supply Company; a 50 cent lot of clothing by A. Anderson; two comforters by B. C. Carlton; oysters by Mr. Day; three comforts, by the American Notion Store.

Contributions to the Range.

Several contributions have been received to the ten cent fund.

The following is Miss Bessie Draper's excellent list:

Bethel Miles 10

Bill Jones 10

Ethel Mobley 10

Mamie Fort 10

Robert Fort 10

John Barry 10

Eddie Sayre 10

Ines Sleder 10

Norm Powel 10

Norman Johnson 10

\$1.00

DUNLAP PROCTOR'S LIST.

Dunlap Proctor 10

Paula Hollingsworth 10

Corinne Moody 10

Mrs. Smith 10

Willie Maulechin 10

Minnie Henderson 10

Edith 10

May Willis Cox 10

.80

During the absence of Mrs. W. A. Tuller, who leaves for a short visit to the north, the meeting will be called to order by Mrs. W. A. Moore, who will act as temporary chairman.

Donations, especially in the way of quilts and comforts, and also cash contributions will be gladly received.

Yesterday Afternoon's Work.

Following contributions and donations were received yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. J. S. Simpson 5.00

Henry W. Walker 5.00

Fraser & Bradley Music Company 5.00

McKell Ink Co. 5.00

Randolph Hardware 5.00

Atlanta Constitution—Printing for one year.

T. W. Armstrong Hardware Company, half dozen knives and a gun.

Brown & Bunker, one ton of coal.

Fairbanks & McKimmon, one hundred dollars weekly.

Trouton & Co., groceries every week.

McKell Ink Co. 50 lot of shoes.

Mrs. T. G. Healy, a load of kindling wood.

Any contribution to the W.A.O. is very welcome.

Any woman who has been graciously received and the merchants are earnestly asked to help in the matter.

Letter from a Little Girl.

The following sweet letter was received from a little girl in Atlanta:

Dear Madam: With my love for Little orphans I send you herewith \$5 for their benefit, one dollar for the W.A.O. and four dollars for the Inman Orphanage.

Every dollar should make it a point to contribute something to the Inman Orphanage.

A Fire at Cedartown.

Cedartown, Ga., October 14.—(Special)—

Sparks from a passing engine on the Chatanooga division of the Central set fire to

ninety-five bales of cotton today. The fire department responded promptly to the alarm and saved a large portion of the cotton.

But the fire, which involved a great amount of property, was not extinguished.

The excellent fire department, the freight depot would certainly have been burned.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Receiver Comes Says There Is No Court News in Central.

THE LITIGATION AT A STANDSTILL.

A Fast Train Starts Tomorrow—Merchants Disclose the Free Delivery System—Other Railroad Matters.

ATLANTA AS SHE IS.

And as She Compares with Her Condition in 1880.

A WONDERFUL INCREASE IS SHOWN

In Every Department Which Enters Into the Building Up of a Great and Growing City.

SHOE FACTS

EXCLUSIVE AND LATEST STYLES.

High Grade Shoes AT MODERATE COST

You are loosing a valuable opportunity if you do not make special effort to buy Shoes of

R. C. BLACK,
35 Whitehall Street.
cost dim top col mens

RAILROAD KILLINGS IN MONROE.

The Present State of Coroners' Inquests Calculated to Depose the Treasury.

Forsyth, Ga., October 14.—(Special)—

If the rate for the past twenty-four hours is maintained to any considerable extent, the treasury of Monroe county will be completely depleted by the holding of inquests over the bodies of those killed by the Central railroad.

Yesterday before the jury impaneled in the case of Lucy Ogletree completed their deliberations, Coroner Britt was called to inquire into the death of Jack Speer, a negro man, about thirty years old, who was killed about one mile east of here. From the investigation before the coroner's jury it seems that Speer was attempting to beat his way to Monroe. The jury in each of the cases attach no blame to the railroad employees by their verdicts.

BIG LEAGUE GAMES.

At Philadelphia—Eight innings: darkness—

No. 10 0 0 1 0 0 2 - H 2 E 2

Batteries-Rude and Boyle; Weyhing and Clements.

Baltimore—Eight innings: darkness—

No. 10 0 0 1 0 0 2 - H 10 E 2

Batteries-Schmidt and Robinson; Stein and Kline.

At Cleveland—Seven innings: darkness—

No. 11 0 0 0 1 0 5 - H 18 E 10

Batteries-Chapman and Zimmerman, Stratton and Merritt.

The Rialto.

A newly named and well equipped boarding house.

The Rialto is one and a half blocks

from the union depot, No. 91 South Loyd street. The fare is first-class and terms reasonable. William D. Odum & Co., managers.

For that tired feeling, or when you are weak, weary and out of breath, take the Rialto just the medicine to restore your strength and give you a good appetite. Give us a trial.

COLUMBUS ON THE 21ST.

Judge Calhoun Is Very Busy Sending Out Invitations.

Judge Lowndes Calhoun was very busy yesterday on the business of the Columbus celebration.

As chairman of the committee on invitation he is sending out to all the military and civic organizations to take part in the proceedings.

He hasn't the names of all the state organizations of a patriotic or fraternal nature, but wants every one of them to understand that they are expected to be present, even if they shouldn't get an invite.

The officers of the Fourth Battalion met in the city yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock and resolved that the Fourth should take part in the parade which will start from the Grady monument next Friday. Captain Millidge was not present at the meeting, but Judge Calhoun is in it. Captain Ferguson of the army and Capt. W. H. Ferguson of the navy were present.

"The parade will be a disadvantage to the members of the company," said the captain.

A merchant across the south side of the street said: "Of course we won't pay the drayage."

That will be added to the selling cost and expense of getting the freight prompt.

NO ONE WILL SELL

Property Located in the Central Part of Atlanta.

BECAUSE IT IS PAYING TOO WELL

Mr. Forrest Adair Gives an Interesting Talk About the Value of Atlanta Real Estate.

Mr. Forrest Adair, the junior member and right hand man of the real estate firm of G. W. Adair, was seen yesterday in reference to the recent movement in real estate in Atlanta.

"What is the outlook now for Atlanta real estate?"

"There is great interest being felt just now by investors," said Mr. Adair, "in Atlanta property, and the promise of increased demand and large sales is brighter than it has been for years."

"In the first place, those who think upon the subject and know Atlanta understand that the Gate City is a growing and not a grown town."

"Atlanta is recognized as a railroad and manufacturing center, and the distributing point for all the southern country. The casual observer has no idea of the diversity of manufacturing enterprises in Atlanta. We make nearly everything here, and, besides that fact, all the northern factories who make goods for which there is a demand in the south have headquarters and warehouses in Atlanta. Among these may be mentioned the makers of rubber goods, soap, candles, lawn wagons, etc. The two big oil companies, you know, make Atlanta the center of a very large circle of distribution."

"Another thing, and one which means nothing to the confidence which is inspired in Atlanta property is the soundness and efficiency of our municipal government."

"The tax rates are small, and the expenses of justice are expended."

"The city councils waste little money in temporary improvements, and all kinds of public work is done with a view to permanency."

The result of this is the enhancement of real estate. Our police and fire departments are among the best in the country, and the educational system is the best in the country. It is really surprising to know the number of people in Georgia and the neighboring states that move to Atlanta solely for the purpose of taking advantage of this feature of our city government."

"There is good sanitary conditions. I have recently had occasion to visit many northern cities, and there is very little doubt that Atlanta is a clean town compared with the most of them. Our city has naturally grown up with its surroundings, and in addition to this do their duty."

"The reason I mention these things, all of which are certainly true," said Mr. Adair, "is because they are all elements in the present liveliness of the real estate market. They impress people who are looking around for a good investment."

"So many of the southern railroads have recently had receivers appointed that a great many holders of railroad bonds are becoming tired of the mixed condition of things and are disposed to sell their railroad holdings and turn them in real estate. There is no better investment than Atlanta real estate, and the recent sales of central property were made to parties who sold railway securities and reinvested. I know of no one who has bought Atlanta property inside the city limits, who would be willing to sell out at original cost and 7 per cent."

The recent building of large office structures close in, such as the Inman and the Kiser, as well as the extension of the electric car line, are also reasons for a great deal to enhance the value of Atlanta property. The prospect for good crops and better prices will put the country people in better condition than they have been for years, and as soon as the November election is over and Cleveland is elected, we predict that we will have a more active market than Atlanta has known for five years."

"There is one tract of property owned by the Atlanta Real Estate Company extending entirely across the southwestern portion of the city, from Peachtree Street to the railroad, and has been held by its present owner for fifteen years. Only within the last four weeks have they been willing to sell any of it at any price. Within that last four weeks I have sold on Capitol Avenue alone a frontage of 450 feet from that tract, and every purchaser intends to build a home on its lot."

"Why are not there more sales of central property?"

"The only reason why there have not been more sales in the heart of the city is because the present owners are afraid to let the value of what they hold. Whenever central property is consigned to me and it will pay 4 or 5 per cent net, I have no trouble in selling it."

"What about suburban property?"

"The electric railroads have brought more than sixteen miles of property frontage into the Atlanta real estate market. The beauty and accommodation trains bring Kirkwood and Hapeville into town, so speak. I don't believe the holders of suburban property can realize the value of money in some instances on account of the remarkable increase in suburban lots, and remarkably few will have to wait, but not long enough to make the suburban property a bad investment."

"Croup is prevented by the timely use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the mother's friend."

HE PEDLED WITHOUT A PERMIT.

Judge Andy Calhoun Imposes a Light Fine Upon a Street Merchant.

John Williams, a pedler, was fined \$12.50 by Judge Andy Calhoun yesterday afternoon. He was exonerated from the evidence that he had failed to take out his license, and Judge Calhoun had no alternative under the law but to impose the fine.

The amount was turned over to the station house keeper and the merchant started out again to dispose of his little wares.

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